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morning, on the motion to go into committee on the bill.

Mr. PARKER: One reason might shortly be given why those members at the head of the Opposition benches should not take a leading part in originating debate, was, that in the event of the decision leading to the removal of the present Ministry, the members would be asked to put matters naturally before them to form a new Government, which with regard to himself would be any thing but pleasant, and he had no doubt no more so to any of his hon. colleagues.

Mr. FORSTER sincerely hoped full opportunity would be given for the discussion of the bill. He felt that the House was digressed by the step which had been taken in reading this bill a second time so hastily, and he hoped that steps would be taken which would reverse its character.

After considerable discussion in which the Speaker repeatedly called members to order for speaking to the question in general, the bill was then put on its feet, and there being no show of opposition on the bill that day was carried.

Mr. JONES said he was not disposed to cast special blame on any member, and that the motion had already been allowed to pass without discussion, but still less was he disposed to blame the Government, but, as he did, that it was the anxious desire of himself and his colleagues that this important question should be fully and fairly discussed. As such being the case, he hoped his hon. and learned friend would draw his motion, in order to allow the debate being taken on the motion for committing the bill, which was desirable to take place on as early occasion as possible. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MARTIN then withdrew the motion, and moved a fresh one, to the effect that the committee of the bill stand an order of the day for to-morrow (the day after to-morrow) to consider the bill, and that the debate be relaxed in order to allow of the fullest discussion (Hear, hear.)

The motion was then put and passed.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 22. **MR. DALRYMPLE'S BILL.**

The SPEAKER reported that he had received a message from the Legislative Council requesting that the report and evidence of the select committee upon this bill might be carried up.

It was carried by Mr. DALRYMPLE, the message was COMPLAINTS AND SERVANTS' ACT.

Upon the motion of Mr. MARTIN, the Masters and Servants Bill, 1862, was read a second time, and committed, and the two clauses contained in the bill were agreed to, after a verbal alteration.

As Mr. MARTIN, however, intimated his intention of introducing another clause or two, the House resumed the consideration of the bill, and the message, obtained leave to sit again that day week.

SUPPLY.

The resumption of the Committee of Supply was postponed until to-morrow.

MUNICIPALITIES BILL.

On the motion of Mr. JONES, the House then went into committee to resume the consideration of the details of this bill. Clause 11, enacting that elections should be held by ballot, was the subject of some discussion. It was held to be a measure that the voting be conducted by ballot.

Mr. FORSTER said if the ballot should be introduced in committee he should consider it his duty to move the amendment that the words "by ballot" be expunged. He was not prepared to say whether or not it was applicable to the political system of England, which involved so many counterbalancing anomalies; but he thought that its adoption in this colony was objectionable, and that it was objected to it on account of its demoralising effect, and pointed to America, where he said it had become an engine of frightful corruption. He believed in this colony the ballot would be the result of the experiment, but he was not sure it would be productive of greater order and quiet; neither was it apparent that there was any disorder or public impropriety in conducting elections by open votes.

Mr. DENIHBY thought that, whatever the influence of the ballot, the Chairman had reported no doubts that in small constituencies, it was calculated to remove some of the bitterest animosities that could be raised in the human breast; and seeing that the desire of the ballot was the citizens of every city and town, there could be no reason for withholding it from the smaller municipalities.

Mr. BOWMAN opposed the mode of voting by ballot.

Mr. FIDDLINGTON thought that, though the lower classes in this country were not subject to such intemperate passions as they were in the mother country, yet even if it tended to remove the bitterness to which the middle classes had recourse, it was depriving the support of the House. He would ask, however, whether the primary object of giving the suffrage to any people was not that they might exercise it freely and conscientiously? He thought the ballot was necessary for a full and free expression of opinion, and this policy, and it was found to work well in Belgium, Holland, and Sardinia. He differed from the hon. member for Murray with reference to its desirability, but he was not prepared to say that the proper system of registering the voters was the real cause of the confusion which took place on such occasions as those to which he referred. He thought it was a most important matter, and one which reasonably demanded the most careful attention.

Mr. FLOOD considered the amendment unnecessary, for there was a kind of influence which could be exercised upon voters by candidates which was most objectionable. He should support the clause as it appeared in the bill.

Mr. BYRNES fully concurred in all that fell from the hon. member for Argyle, for during elections, even the smallest class of men (Mr. Byrnes) represented some of the bitterest animosities of the country, and landlords had exercised an influence over their tenants which was most repugnant to their sentiments and seeing as he had, in Victoria, the advantages to be derived from the most liberal of Houses, and that he had been committed upon the freedom of pleading he should certainly give his approval to its introduction into their municipal institutions.

Mr. JONES said he must remain content with the opinion he had held for a quarter of a century. His Opposition has had no objection to a voter giving his vote with the greatest latitude for the exercise of his conscience and liberty. He believed there was no man in the House who had reported on an election but must know that the ballot was necessary; for himself, he was convinced, that there were those who had voted both for and against him who did so under improper influences. He was of opinion that the ballot was desirable as a preventive to such influences growing up in this country, and that when candidates once found that they were precluded from exercising unjust means of obtaining the support of voters, they would be content to stand on their merits in their opinion. He was not prepared to object to its operation so long as the only objection of correcting errors taking place in receiving votes, as there could be no effective scrutiny into the transactions of an election by that mode. However, when there was an efficient without some objectionable feature, and as the one in question possessed so small a share, he trusted the House would assent to its standing a part of the bill.

Mr. JONES made repeated his objections to the ballot, and stated that his great objection was to the secret system of the ballot.

Mr. BOBBERTSON disagreed with the remarks that had fallen from the hon. member for Murray, and contended that the people had as much equity for the ballot as this House had in the appointment of select committees.

Mr. DICKSON was of opinion that vote by ballot, was the best mode of securing freedom and independence to the people of the colony.

The question whether the words proposed to be omitted, should stand part of the clause, was then put, and carried on a division.

Mr. Scott 22. Mr. Noos, 4.
Lowe 22. Edgar 4.
Denihby 22. Dalrymple 4.
Stankley 22. Donaldson 4.
Fiddlington 22. Forbes 4.
Graham 22.
O'Shea 22.
Cowan 22.
Parker 22.
Barker 22.
Fleming 22.
Fleming 22.
Marks 22.
Woods 22.
Gordon 22.
Byrnes 22. Telford 4.

The clause was then put and carried.

Clause 12, providing time of contested election, was carried.

Clause 15, scrutineers may be appointed, was passed.

Clause 16, ballot rooms, was passed.

Clause 17, ballot boxes to be printed and furnished, was carried.

Clause 18, ballot box and mode of voting, was passed.

Mr. FORSTER moved a clause to follow clause 18, to the effect that the committee of the bill should be relaxed in order to allow of the fullest discussion.

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Macnamara's Wharf, TO-MORROW MORNING, Friday
 20th instant, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
 The cargo of superior Hoirat Tawa timber, and Oregon
 red pine deals, comprising
 Full-cut joists, 3 x 2, 6 x 2, 6 x 2
 Full-cut quartering, 3 x 2, 4 x 2, 4 x 2
 Market-cut joist and quartering
 P. B. and inch boards
 Balanoes
 Laths
 5 and 8 feet palling
 Shingles. Also,
 Oregon red pine deals, 3 x 9, 3 x 10, 3 x 11, 3 x 9.
 Terms at sale.

New style cloth table covers
Table covers, posso cloth
Braided silk
Pillows, best quality
Combed horsehair
Hair mattresses, C quality, 5 feet wide x 5 feet x long
and various sizes
Feather bolsters, Br.
Revolving sofa or settee, covered in rich tissue
Carbolic couch, covered in tissue
The whole of the furniture, covered with auring covers
best description. Also,
Extensive and elegant assortment iron bedssteads, in
great variety. Terms at sale.

Also,
Galvanised iron, plain and corrugated
Cement, &c.
Terms at sale.

Fine New Palras Currants.
In carotels and barrels.
Auction Sale, FRIDAY, 20th November.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO. have received
instructions to sell by auction, on FRIDAY
20th November, at their Warehouse, at 12 o'clock.
30 barrels fine new Palras currants, just landed
10 carotels ditto, ditto.
Terms at sale.

10 single ditto. **Boots and Shoes.**
Terms at sale.
Preliminary Notice.
From the houses of
James Davies and Sons
Joshua Joseph and Sons
Homan and Co.
Monell and Co.
And other well known makers.
FRITH and PATTEN will sell
 the **shipments of the above maker's goods**
WEDNESDAY, 23rd November.
 154 and 156, Pitt-st.

A snug and comfortable farm, containing 15 acres or less, situate at KISSING POINT, on the Lane Cove, about a mile from the church. The soil is nearly all fenced, and one acre and a-half cleared and stumped. There is a neat cottage room, built of slabs, a small vivary, an orchard, and a never failing crop of beautiful watercress land property.

☞ This eligible little farm is all that an individual man could desire, and where a competency could be by him by honest perseverance.

The soil is good, and well adapted for an orchard.

The steamer to and from Parramatta call at the several times a day, thus securing frequent communication with Sydney.

Terms at sale.

ON MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at the London Tavern, George-street, the Sheriff will cause to be sold all the right, title and interest of the above-named defendant (or parties) in and to the premises, together with the right of redemption of, in, and to all that piece or pieces of land situate in George-street South in the city of London of New South Wales, on which are erected several houses, one in the occupation of John D. Holland, the other in the occupation of John D. Holland, fronting to George-street aforesaid, unless the same be previously satisfied.

101 1867.

These lines are not penned as a bravo—but to set the public opinion right. They are sent by a little—many of them want teaching on the subject of affairs, in as far as the land question beyond the boundaries is involved.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
R. M. SQUATTER.
Sydney, November 16, 1867.

CHINAMEN AND GOLD-DUST.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—I observe from your issue of the 10th inst. the petition presented to the Legislative Assembly by the Chinese who had their gold seized by the Customs officers, for not paying the gold duty, was referred to a Privy Council.

Can you inform me whether anything has been done since, in favour of these very unfortunate Chinese? For the very fact that the then administrators of the Government declining the prayer of the first petition for redress, and the second petition for attending to the seizure as reported by the Collector of Customs, appears to me to be a very proper reason for the consideration of the prayer of this petition; for I understand that the collector of Customs is interested in the result, to the satisfaction of his gold, as his perquisite for taking the gold from the ship to the bank.

Your obedient servant,
Sydney, 17th November

ASSASSINATION OF THE BRITISH MINISTER AT LIMA.

Accounts have been received from Lima of the murder of Mr. H. Hallifax, the British minister at Lima. The following particulars of the affair are given in the *Panama Star*, from its correspondent at Callao, writing on the 12th of August:—
“The news was sent from Lima that Mr. Sullivan, the British minister at Lima, who was accompanied by the Peruvians. The Vixen has gone to Paiza in search of Admiral Bruce, the chief officer on the station. It is supposed that Mr. Sullivan was murdered for the political interference in the matter of the Tumbes and Los.”

“I have just received the particulars of the affair. Mr. Sullivan was dining alone, when six men, provoked at the murder of Mr. H. Hallifax, the British minister, having entered the groin and passed a knife through his back after the deed was done, one of them exclaimed, ‘I am now satisfied,’ and then they all disappeared. As he lay on the floor, he was surrounded by a large number of the part of the Peruvians to explain why they were so the result of an intrigue with a lady. Be that as it may, the government felt alarmed as to what the results will be.”

“Callao, August 12, 3 p.m.”

“A Frenchman and a negro have just been arrested on suspicion of being accomplices in the assassination of Mr. Sullivan. There are not the slightest hopes of recovering the body.”

A reward of one hundred emnos has been offered or the apprehension of the murderers.

Mr. Sullivan is a son of the Right Hon. Laurence Sullivan, Minister of the Interior, Premier, and formerly for many years Deputy Secretary of State. He was appointed a clerk in the Foreign office in 1832, and after spending a long course of diplomatic employment, he was appointed chargé d'affaires and consul-general in Chili in 1849, and transferred to Peru in 1853.

A BOAT CAPTURED IN THE MEUSEY.—CLIFFORD'S APPARATUS.—A few days ago a boat belonging to the United States, the ship Ebbs Brake, was putting off from the shore to return to the wharf where it was anchored in the stream, when she captured and the whole crew of her crew was thrown into the water. The accident was seen from the Ebbs Brake, and some men jumped overboard to rescue the crew. The boat was fitted with Clifford's patent lowering gear, and were in an instant lowered down, and the poor fellows' lives saved. It is not justice to remark that, in all probability, a serious accident would have occurred if the boat had not been equipped with which aided in the speedy lowering down of the quarter boat of the Ebbs Brake. —*Bell's Life, September 6th.*

The last Session of the New York State Legislature appropriated \$1000 dollars made for a gold medal in honour of the Arctic navigator, Dr. Kane, which would be presented to the family.

Last year 581,563 persons were entered in the County of Middlesex, and 177,675 died. The places were £1,533,686. Only 741 causes were tried by jury judgment was obtained for £725,413, and the costs were £165,307.

Monday week about 3000 people were brought to Hull, in thirty-six carriages, by the North-Eastern Railway from Leeds. On their way to Hull the presence in one of the carriages, was so great that a child was killed.

Murad Chan-Palpur of Kheyerpur, King of Seinde, on the 29th of August passed through Kehl for Trieste, in his road to India. His splendid costume, covered with gold and precious stones, excited general astonishment. He carried with him a great quantity of treasure estimated to be worth 360,000 florins.

By the new Act on Municipal Corporations the owners of the poor are required to make out the names of the poor, and to send them to the Poor Law Board, and the same may be inspected, without any fee to the 15th of the same month.

A rumour prevails in “well-informed circles” that the Government intend to withdraw the funds will be withdrawn from service in India.

The juvenile operative tobacco-manufacturers of Alnwick, better known as “backy boys,” struck work last week for better wages.

The quarter horse of the birth of the Prince of Orange was celebrated with a birth of pomp at the Hague on the 4th inst.

Trook Khan, the Persian Envoy, his First Counsellor, Aziz, and his quartermaster, were taken aboard the ship, and received as “freemen” in the *Singara Amirah*—a lodge of the Grand Orient of France.

The University of Durham has conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on Sir Samuel Martin, one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

The Oporto papers say that the submarine operations to clear the passage of the Douro are progressing. A few days since three rocks weighing eight tons each were blasted, and more are being under way.

FUNERAL.—THE FRIENDS OF MR. WILLIAM WHITE.—The funeral of his late departed wife ROSINA, the promise to move from his residence, Galsburgh, Gable, THIS DAY (Thursday), at 3 o'clock precisely. RICHARD W. BARNES, Undertaker No. 23, George-street South.

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SCHOOL OF ARTS LECTURES.—The Committee of this institution have the pleasure to announce that an extra lecture will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING, in the Hall, next November 2nd, by D. H. DEBILHANT, Esq., on the subject of “The Art of Drawing.” The lecture will be admitted on the production of their cards of membership, and are entitled to introduce two ladies. Doors open at half past seven, and the lecture will commence at half past 7 precisely.

OPENING SERVICES, CHALMERS CHURCH, Cleveland St.-e.-c. —Chalmers' Church will be OPENED ON SABBATH, the 22nd November. The services will be held at 11 a.m. ... Rev. A. SALMON Afternoon, 3 p.m. ... Rev. H. DARLING

A collection will be made at the close of each service.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPTAIN CREEK.—As some of the Sub-origins lists for this Testimonial have not yet been collected, the Committee have decided to send theirs in, either do so without call on or before SATURDAY next, will do so before GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq., to the Treasurer, 10, Abchurch Lane, London E.C. 4, or to J. P. COLES, Hon. Sec. Freemasons Hall Hotel, York-street, Nov. 18.

REMOVAL.—MR. WILLIAM SHADROCK, Architect and Surveyor, has removed to 200, Palmerston-road, opposite Tranchard-square.

LOFTY.—This splendid Cart Stallion will stand the coming season at Dunroon, County Down, Tennant. LOFTY is a very rich dark bay grey 16½ hands high, 8 years old, and is of immense power and speed. He has won many prizes, and is called “the Glory” out of a Clydesdale mare. His stock are fully equal to himself, and have been at very high prices.

CARE TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

Two lines	One shilling.
Four ditto	Two shillings.
Six ditto	Three shillings.
Eight ditto	Four shillings.
And 8d. (three-pence) per line for every additional line to each regular advertisement.	

Subscription.—£4 per annum in advance.
*All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s. in a advertiser's account, if wanted.

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